Regulator for coal pricing

*79. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY :
SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish a regulator for coal pricing;

(b) what impact it would have on the cost of generation of power in the country;

(c) whether the proposal has been scrutinized by the Tariff Commission; and

(d) if so, what are the recommendations of the Tariff Commission on the proposed framework on coal pricing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply (a) above. However, it has been decided that the Tariff Commission will be approached on the issue of the price of coal for the power sector and to suggest modalities for pricing of coal for other sectors.

Chinese support to India's claim for UNSC seat

*80. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has secured support from many nations for its candidacy to a permanent seat in UN Security Council under the G-4 umbrella;

(b) whether during his recent visit to India, the Chinese Premier had expressed support for India's bid for a Security Council seat; and

(c) if so, whether the reported Chinese support comes with a rider that India should abandon the company of other G-4 member, Japan, whose relations with China is at its lowest ebb?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMMED) : (a) to (c) India, Brazil, Germany and Japan-now being termed as the Group of Four (G-4) countries - have

introduced a Resolution on UN Security Council Reform on July 11, 2005 in the UN General Assembly. The G-4 Resolution has been co-sponsored by 31 countries and has the support of a large number of other countries. In this framework, there is also steady accretion in support of India's candidature for permanent membership of the UN Security Council. Several countries—permanent members as well as others—have expressed support for India's candidature either in the UN or in the context of bilateral exchanges.

During the visit of the Chinese Premier to India in April 2005, India and China reaffirmed their readiness to conduct close consultations and cooperation in the process of UN reforms. The joint statement issued at the conclusion of the visit stated, *inter-alia*, the following: "The Chinese side also reiterated that India is an important developing country and is having an increasingly important influence in the international arena. China attaches great importance to the status of India in international affairs. It understands and supports India's aspirations to play an active role in the UN and international affairs."

With regard to the G-4 Resolution, China has opposed putting the resolution to a vote or setting a deadline for it prior to the emergence of a consensus on the issue. In their statement during discussions on the UN Security Council Reform, after the introduction of the G-4 resolution in the UN General Assembly on July 11,2005, China's Permanent Representative to the UN, *inter-alia* said that "China is firmly opposed to setting an artificial timeframe for the Security Council reform and rejects the forcible vote on any formula on which there still exist significant differences

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

ISEC and PDDIP Schemes

334. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate Scheme (ISECS) and Product Development Design Intervention and Packaging Scheme (PDDIPS) implemented by Government;